NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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From the Genesee Farmer.

MANURES—THEIR APPLICATION.

On the subject of Manures much has been written and much has been said; still it is fertile and full of interest. The subject cannot, in my opinion, be too frequently agitated, or brought into view, nor too strongly urged.

When we consider how much the productiveness of our farms depend on the manure heap, and how much this matter is at times neglected, a few remarks, I trust, will not be unacceptable, and although familiar to most of you, if they stimulate one person to apply them, who has hitherto neglected to do so, the object in making them will be attained.

The collection and application of manures I consider to be the grand secret in good farming. It gives us grass and grain. It is by a liberal application of manure that extraordinary crops have been obtained. It is consequently an object of minute attention to collect as much as possible, and to apply it in the most advantageous manner. Although there is little danger of applying too great a quantity to land, it may be used to excess. Indian corn is a voracious feeder, and will bear a copious dressing, but the crops of small grain may be injured by manuring too highly.

Manuring the soil forms a grand item in farming, both on account of its expense and its need to replenish the land; it is therefore very important to know the art of managing this department with the greatest economy, and preventing waste in any possible shape.

Very few farmers ever have a sufficiency of animal manures for their purposes. Hence recourse must be had to other means for augmenting the manure heap.

The great principle of all manures may be understood from this fact, that whatever animal or vegetable substance dies, is converted into manures for other plants in a living state by the natural process of putrefaction. By this process it is gradually, but effectually decomposed; and the parts are fitted for entering into new combinations, and for adding to the substance of the living plants. Thus, instead of nuisances, Nature furnishes manure, and no substance whatever is lost. This is one of the beautiful and admired laws of Nature; and though we cannot investigate her very minute operations, we are able, by observation, to learn much, and by industry to derive great advantages.

A great deal has been said about the fertility of plants. Pulverized earth, water as an excrement, carbonaceous matter in a soluble state, and various gaseous substances have been successively in repute; some plants have been supposed to draw part of their food from the atmosphere, in a larger proportion than others; and it has been thought that grain and green crops require to be supported with food proper to each class; and that one particular crop, on that account exhausts the substance on which it feeds if too frequently repeated.

Practice has introduced more discoveries into agriculture, assisted by observation, than science. At the same time, though the man of science will not presume to dictate to the skilful practical farmer, he may not only improve but enlighten, and even give dignity to agriculture as an art, by rendering it in some degree a science.

The application of manure depends on the natural state of the soil, and on the purposes for which it is to be applied. Observation and experience determine how to act and what to apply; also how and when the application should be. Yet it would be of important use to the farmer, in remarkable cases, to call in the aid of science. Many expensive trials have been made in redeeming some soils, or turning them to useful purposes in vain.

The farmer knows, or ought to know, that some soils want solidity, and others have too much; that some exceed in cohesion, others in looseness, and that a moderate degree of these properties is considered essential to fertility. With this view, sand is applied to tenacious clay; and clay on sand and gravel. But these applications are not made in the strict order of manures; they are mechanically wanted, in order to give to the soils a proper consistence for admitting plants to grow in them, and to push their small roots without loosing hold, and at the same time to feed in a regular manner, imbibing in just proportion the moisture and nutriment it contains without being either parched or burned.

Putrid manures applied in proper quantities furnish direct nutriment for plants; and calcareous manures probably do the same, in some degree; but they certainly furnish it indirectly, by resolving organic substances contained in the soil into a mucus assisted by moisture. At the same time these manures are always productive of mechanical effect, in opening and deepening the soils to which they are applied.

From my own observation and experience, I have come to the conclusion that manure arising from animal and vegetable substances, should be exposed as little as possible to the sun, the air, and drenching rains, and when applied to the soil, be immediately plowed in. It is my opinion also, that manure, when plowed in, cannot be kept too near the surface, provided it is well mixed and covered that the essence will be dissolved by rain, and taken up by the roots of the plants. So extremely minute are the mouths of the plants, that the nourishing parts of manure can enter there only in a state of solution by water.

My object and great aim is to make and get manure; and to carry this into effect, nothing that would contribute in the least degree for increasing the manure heap is thrown away. I have always made it a practice of converting every article of rubbish and filth about my premises, weeds; and coarse grass around the fields and fences, into manure; and have even hauled saw-dust, turner's chips, and sumach leaves, from the morocco dresser, to bed my cattle and absorb the urine previous to mixing in the compost heap. I also haul anthracite coal ashes from the city, on which I set a high value for a top dressing on my meadows.

But however correct and economical may be the manner of saving and applying manure, the quantity, it cannot be denied, still falls short of the farmer's wants. How to supply this deficiency merits the deepest attention of the husbandman.

I am an advocate for compost, and for that purpose I mix all the produce of the cattle yard, the sheep yard, the horse stable, the pig stye, and the poultry house.

The dung of the hog, owing to the greater fatness of the animal and the nature of its food, is the richest and strongest; that of the horse the most heating; that of cattle the coldest but the most durable. The dung of sheep is quick in operation; therefore the mixing of cattle, horse, hog, and sheep dung for all kinds of soils and all kinds of crops is always to be preferred, as the one corrects the defects of the other, and prevents the fermenting process from going on too rapidly.

The utility of fermented dung is proved from the little advantage derived from what is dropped upon the ground, and has not undergone that process. In the course of its being fermented, also the seeds of weeds and the eggs of insects are destroyed.

My yard is dishing, still it sometimes overflows, and where the excess passes off, I cause a basin to be excavated to retain the liquid. Near this basin, which is outside the yard, I place my compost heap, which I commence with a layer of yard manure, about one foot in thickness; then a layer of soil; then a layer of green weeds; then a coat of shell lime and ashes; then a layer of turf; then a layer of horse, hog, or sheep dung; then a coat of soil, and so on, with such materials as are available. In short, every thing of a fertilizing nature is placed in the heap, carrying up the sides square until the pile reaches to the height of from five to six feet. As the heap progresses, each layer is saturated with the liquid which escaped from the cattle yards, and then covered with fine soil to prevent the escape of the volatile parts of the manure, and in the next place, to absorb the gasses, so that the soil used for a covering becomes itself a valuable manure—a point long since established by the practice of many enlightened farmers. After remaining a sufficient time I cause the whole heap to be carefully and completely turned and mixed, throwing on liquid manure as the work progresses. A fermentation soon takes place, sufficient to destroy the vitality of the seeds of such weeds as may find their way into the heap. After two turnings it generally gets completely broken down and comminuted. By mixing a small quantity of salt to the heap, I have no doubt it would add greatly to its fertilizing properties.

In this way I have added from one hundred to one hundred and fifty loads of good manure per year.

I have used with good success bone dust, horn shavings, bristles, salt fish, and poudrette. They are all highly concentrated manures, and are val-

unable for the immediate crop, but for after crops and enriching the soil durably, give me the compost heaps.

I once had great faith in the use of gypsum, but after several experiments with it, I became satisfied that it was of no benefit on my soil, and I have therefore abandoned its use altogether.

C. N. Bement.

Albany, Feb. 1846.

TENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Dr. Stone, of Hardwick, in the chair. Subject—Fruit and Fruit Trees—continued.

Mr Warren, of Brighton, thought the subject of raising fruit of great importance. The demand for it is greater than the supply. From experience he had become convinced that the soil for orchards must be carefully prepared. The ground should be thoroughly trenched, and the whole soil dug up. No pains or expense should be spared in the outset. Many commit a great error in planting too deep. The trees should be planted on the top, the fibrous roots carefully spread out, and covered with soil. Many dig a large hole, and fill it with well-prepared manure, into which they put the trees. They flourish exceedingly well for two or three years, but at the end of that time cease growing. The reason Mr. Warren took to be this: the roots had spread out, and filled the part which had been prepared, but were unable to penetrate the hard soil beyond. They thus extended themselves in the confined space marked out, and soon become diseased. To remedy this evil, all the soil should be prepared, or, if that could not be done, the space around the roots should be further dug up, and extended at the end of two or three years.

Mr Warren advised the free use of the knife in pruning. The trees would bear earlier, and produce better fruit. He prunes pear trees twice almost every year, and the result is that he receives fruit instead of wood. He concurred with Mr Earle in his practice of cutting or heading in. It tends to throw the sap into the buds. The tree would be smaller, but would produce as much or more fruit. He alluded to the plan recommeded by Mr Cole, of setting fruit trees twenty feet apart, and said if the system of close pruning was adopted, it would not be necessary to cut down any of the trees. Many persons fail in producing good fruits from varieties which others recommend, owing to a want of attention to the soil and mode of cultivation which such varieties require.

Mr Warren concurred with Mr Cole in his remarks on setting trees near a wall, and supposed the reason they did better, was because the roots found a soil beneath the wall which had been stirred instead of being stiff and hard. The result corresponded with his system of trenching. He stated that in cultivating around the trees, and pruning, we might receive a hint from the Bible, and quoted the following passage from the parable of the fruitless fig-tree.—Luke 13, 8 and 9:—

"And he answering, said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and dung it.

And if it bear fruit, well; and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down."

He also quoted from John 15, 2:

"Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away; and every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit."

Massachusetts supplies fruit for many foreign countries, and the demand for export is on the increase. He had received orders for apples from Europe, and from Montreal. Mr Warren thought that if we produced good fruits, we should supply the Western States. The St. Michael pear had been mentioned as passing away. He thought it needed the knife more than any other tree. He had a tree of this kind, which was cracked, &c. He grafted three-quarters of it with the Bartlett, leaving the lower limbs, which bore the original fruit in abundance, and very large and beautiful.—He afterwards treated another tree in the same way, with like results.

In answer to an inquiry as to his mode of preserving apples, he stated that he picked them carefully, just before they were ripe enough to drop, and puts them in casks or bins. No apple that falls is put with those intended for winter use. He had been in the habit of puting his choice fruit in Hingham buckets, placing them in a temperature of from 40 to 45 degrees, and watching them carefully from week to week. But where he wishes to preserve large quantities of apples he puts four, five or six barrels into a bin, in a cool, dry, dark cellar. A building intended for an ice-house is a good place to preserve fruit; and the barrels may even be put upon a tier of ice. A temperature of about 34 degrees is best. He had been able to preserve Bartlett pears in this way until December, and even January. It is advisable to pick off some of the apples from the trees before they are ripe, and give them to the swine, as the remainder would ripen and keep better. Care should be taken to lay away only smooth fruit. Apples can be preserved in saw-dust, but cork-dust is preferable. He had kept Porter apples until the 25th of November, in cork-dust.

Mr Warren said that he had noticed particularly that a frost occurred on the night of the 9th, 10th, or 11th of May, every year; after which he felt pretty safe from frost. He thought peach trees were not liable to be killed by frost if they had northern exposure. The reason probably is, that the rays of the sun could not reach the tree while the frost remained upon it.

ELEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Not being able to be present at the meeting on the 24th ult., we are indebted to the Mercantile Journal for the following Report.

The eleventh meeting was held last evening, Col. Page of New Bedford, in the chair. Subject, the management of Neat Stock.

Mr Gleason, of Wayland, had paid considerable attention to the rearing of cattle. In raising cows he is very careful to get a calf from an animal which is a good milker. The bull should also be from good stock. He then selects a farrow cow, not too old, and puts *two* cows with her in a pasture. The calves soon get in the way of feeding, from not having sufficient milk. He has no difficulty from the cow not owning the calves. His plan is to shut up the cow, and put the calves in a pen near to her, and after a short time she will generally own them. If that does not accomplish the object, he puts a dog in the stable with them. The dog will bark, and the cow bellow, and he found that the cow would afterwards own the calves. He lets the calves run with the cow about four months, when he takes the cow from the pasture, leaving the calves. A farrow cow should always be taken for this purpose, as a young cow would be spoiled. Among his cows, Mr Gleason always keeps more or less of the no-horn, or Buffalo breed, and he never had a poor cow of this variety. Some of the points by which he judges of a good milker are these: a bright, full eye; thin neck, shoulders and brisket; broad hips; small tail; thin skin; small foot and horn; the udder of yellow color. A cow with black teats should be avoided; they are generally hard milkers. She should not have a round horn; a flat horn is preferable.

He thought cows should be pastured as near the barn as possible. If they are driven a half mile or a mile to and from the pasture, it affects the quantity of milk. They should *always* have access to salt, as they will eat but very little at a time, and never too much. He was satisfied that a cow wintered in the stable would produce more milk than one which has the range of the yard. One of his neighbors kept a cow five months in a stable, at the end of which time, she produced more milk than when put in. Even the water was given to her in the stable. Mr Gleason thought that when so kept, cows would eat less, but he was not certain that they would not wear out faster. His neighbor gives his cattle cut feed, three times a day, with which he mixes three quarts of meal per day. Mr Gleason thought it a bad plan to give cattle too much at a time, as intended to make them wasteful and dainty.

In selecting an ox, Mr Gleason looks for a large full eye, long face, and does not object to a long neck if it is stout. He should have a broad back, deep broad brisket, large bones, rump rather sloping than rising. An ox with a thick hide is generally not so spirited. He was careful not to buy an ox with crooked legs, as he had noticed that they were apt to get lame in holding back. Mr Gleason usually commences breaking his steers when they are two years of age.

Mr Gleason spoke of some of the diseases to which cattle are liable. Some think that the horn ail is confined to cattle which are poorly kept. But a farmer in his vicinity, who always keeps his cattle well, had a cow which was attacked with it year after year. Mr Gleason thought the disease could be cured if taken in season, by dropping a little spirits of turpentine upon the part affected, and also making a mixture of pepper, very sharp vinegar and salt, which should be injected into the nostrils by means of a syringe, the head of the animal being held back. The animal would immediately commence bleeding violently, and would blow out a great quantity of matter. He mentioned the case of a cow which had been treated in this way, which blew out a bladder of greenish matter, the end of which was about the size of a common sausage. For murrain he usually bled, and gave a large quantity of salt. He spoke of a disease by which he had lost two cows lately, the nature of which nobody seemed to know, nor yet any remedy. The cow first began to kick as though in pain, and then commenced knawing and biting her tail, and other symptoms.

Mr Gleason thought no cattle better than the native cow. Great care should be taken in selecting the stock. He had seen some fine milkers of the Ayrshire and Durham breeds. The milk of the latter is rich.

Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, thought that more attention should be paid to the improvement of the native breed of cattle. There is a great variety of opinion as to foreign breeds of cows. The preference is generally given to the Ayrshire over the Durham for milking, but most farmers prefer the

native to either. Mr Calhoun thought the native breed could be depended upon, but that proper care was not taken in selecting the calves.

Mr Buckminster, Editor of the Ploughman, was somewhat prejudiced against the Durham short-horn breed of cattle. So far as he had ascertained, they did not do well here. In estimating the relative value of the product of cows, the size of the animal should be taken into consideration. The greater her weight, the more the animal should produce. Sufficient care is not taken in breeding cows from the native stock. The fault is generally in the bull, who should always be from a good milker. If the father and mother of the calf were both from good milkers, we should generally raise good cows, although sometimes a poor calf comes from a good cow. But if the mother and grandmother were good milkers we should be more certain of having a good cow. As an instance that the Durham cattle were not so highly thought of as formerly, Mr Buckminster stated that the Massachusetts Agricultural Society some time since sent out to Europe for the best breeds of cattle which could be found. Their commissioner brought home ten cattle, of the Ayrshire and North Devon variety. There were no Durhams among them.

Mr Sheldon, of Wilmington, had paid considerable attention to the raising of cattle, both for slaughter, and for their products. He thought benefit had been derived from imported cattle, by mixing with the native stock. He thought, however, if as much care was taken with the native breed, as was taken to import, it would be better. A good milker usually has a fat calf, and it is too apt to be the case that it is given to the butcher, in preference to a leaner one from a poorer cow. At Brighton the native breed is preferred. He thought with Mr Gleason, that a cow having black teats, would prove a poor cow—if so marked, she would also be found to have a black eye. A good heifer, should have a hazel eye, slim neck, and open ribs, i. e. the last ribs so far apart that two fingers could be placed between. A cow with wide ribs, he had always found to be a great milker. An ox should be broad between the eyes, long from the eye to the nostrils; straight, broad, rather short hoofs; round ribs, straight back, hips falling off about an inch. Nine out of ten oxen which give out, fail in the fore feet. The legs should be straight, and they should toe straight forward.

As a remedy for the horn-ail, when he thinks it is coming on, he makes a small square bag, which he fills with soft soap and salt, and binds between the horns.—This would run down to the nose, and the cattle would lick it. If cattle are unwell he adopts the same remedy. Oxen sometimes swell up; for this he administers half a pound of ground mustard seed, mixed with hog's fat.

Mr Sheldon thought cows would give more milk if kept in the barn during the winter. He thought they would receive more benefit from chopped feed, and that hot water should be turned into the trough from which they drink, so as to warm the water to the temperature of brooks in summer. He thought it very injurious for cows to drink ice water, and that they would give one-twentieth more milk if the water was warmed. If the feed is chopped and wet, they would need very little water. He preferred shorts and carrots to Indian meal for cows. For a working ox, chopped hay and Indian meal was best. Steers should be broke to the yoke before they are a year old. Mr Sheldon thought it a bad practice to drive oxen with a goad.

Mr Brooks, of Princeton, when he purchased calves, always selected them from the best stock he could find, and took them when at the age of five or six weeks. He then weans them on porriage, water, or anything which they would drink, and ties them up till they begin to eat. He thought the native stock the best, and that a cross of one quarter, or even one eighth Durham, injured the breed. The Durham will not stand the winter so well. Now and then one gives a large quantity of milk, but less butter in proportion. Some of the points in a good cow, in his estimation, are these: the bag should run well forward under the belly, and be skinny behind; teats well apart; thin, narrow neck—if the neck is round they are not usually good milkers; slim head; narrow between the horns; deep flank; thin thigh; slim legs; ribs rather apart—when this is the case they will have a larger calf; the milk vein should be large; the hoof round, but not long; and the legs straight.

Mr Buckminster said it had been stated that an English cow had given thirtysix quarts of milk in a day, but the story was not well authenticated.—He had a cow which had made fifteen and a quarter pounds of butter in a week. The most milk which she gave in a day was eighteen quarts.

Mr Brooks thought that the larger the quantity of milk, the less butter a cow would produce.—He mentioned a disease with which some milch cows in his neighborhood were afflicted. They had a propensity to eat bones, and became weak, and their bones would sometimes break in trying to rise from the ground. This he attributed to the great want of phosphate of lime in their food. He had cured the disease by giving bone-meal. This disease is confined to milch cows—neither farrow cows or oxen are affiicted with it.

Mr Cole, Editor of the Cultivator, stated that this disease had been prevalent in some of the dairy counties of England. Chemists had attributed it to the exhaustion of the phosphates in the land, and had recommended bone manure, which had been used with great success.

Mr Calhoun read some remarks from an article published in the N. E. Farmer, by Mr Phinney of Lexington who has the charge of the stock recently purchased for the State Agricultural Society. The following are extracts from the article:

"The Ayrshire cows have been for nearly or quite a century, distinguished as deep milkers, and at the same time are known to be a hardy mild-tempered, and docile race, easily kept, with a disposition to fatten when not in milk, and having a capacity of converting their food to milk, beyond that possessed by any other breed of cows in Great Britain."

"The North Devon stock has long been celebrated as a breed of cattle beautiful in the highest degree. For the dairy, they cannot be considered equal to the Ayrshire, but viewing them as uniting the three qualities of working, fattening and milking, they may be considered as unrivalled. Some of the writers upon English stock, give them a high rank as milkers, and Mr Conyers, of Capt Hill, near Epping, a district almost exclusively devoted to the purposes of the dairy, preferred the North Devons, 'on account of their larger produce, whether in milk, butter, or by suckling.'"

The Agricultural Society have imported a bull and four cows of each of these varieties. Mr Calhoun thought the native breed could be very much improved. The greatest advantage claimed in the article above quoted, for the foreign over the native breeds, was owing to the great expense attendant upon improving the latter.

Mr Brooks thought the Ayrshire stock winter as well as the native, but did not think they were any better milkers. Their teats are short, which is an objection. The Devons are a better stock.

Mr Devenport, of Mendon, thought cows would return milk in proportion to their keeping. He had kept a cow in the stable four or five years, she seldom leaving it. He gives her two quarts of meal per day, regular, and roots and hay; also grass in the season. If any of the above were not given, she would tell of it in the pail at night. He covers her with a thin covering in the summer, to keep off the flies, and with a thick blanket in the winter. The water which she drinks is warmed in winter. Under this treatment there was but little falling off in her milk until a short time before calving. She has given from eight to sixteen quarts at a milking. This cow does not weigh over 700 pounds. Her quarter is long, and her skin loose. Some cows return flesh instead of milk, for good keeping; but generally, the better they are kept, the more milk they will give. The toughest cows are not generally so good milkers as those which are less hardy. Many rely too much upon the breed, and not enough upon the feed.

Mr Gleason had often had cattle swell from the effects of choking. To cure this he taps them close to the last rib on the left side.

Mr Davenport gives a little weak lie to cattle which swell up (not from the effects of choking.) He puts about a pint of ashes to a pail-full of water, and draw hay through the lye. He had given this to both horses and cows for other diseases with good effects.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting will be the MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES.

BENEFIT OF PRESSING THE EARTH.

A writer in the Michigan Farmer says:—"A few years since, I was employed to make a garden. The soil was a gravelly loam. Among the beds made, was an onion bed, about 8 feet by 20. The earth for this bed was carefully spaded up to the depth of 11 inches, and with a garden rake, made very mellow. The next day the seed was sown in drills, crosswise the bed, the drills being about 7 inches apart. Immediately after sowing the seed, one half of the bed was stamped down as hard as the weight of a lad of 15 years of age, by pressing once or twice in a place, would make it. The other half was left light. Shortly after the onions were up, they were weeded and carefully thinned, so as to stand about three inches asunder in the drills all over the bed. The soil during their growth, was not moved any more than was incident to the pulling up of the weeds. With regard to the result, suffice it to say that the onions which grew on the part of the bed which was *stamped*, came up first, grew more thriftily, and were more than double the size and quantity than those on the other half—being in fact, as good a yield as I ever saw."

Iron castings may be bronzed by thorough cleaning, and subsequent immersion in a solution of sulphate of copper, (blue vitriol,) when they acquire a coat of the latter metal. They must be then washed in water.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREMIUM LIST FOR 1846.

FOR PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

At a meeting of the Flower Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the 10th of January, 1846—*Voted*, That the following schedule of premiums be submitted to the Executive Committee for their approval for the present year. Amount appropriated, Five Hundred Dollars.

Hyacinths.—Premiums to be awarded May 9th.
For the best display of not less than 20 var. a premium of $5 00
For the 2d best do. do. 4 00

Polyanthus.—Premiums to be awarded May 9th.
For the best 6 var. in pots, a premium of 3 00
For the 2d best 6 do. 2 00

Tulips.—Premiums to be awarded May 23d.
For the best 30 vars. a premium of 8 00
For the 2d best do. 6 00
For the 3d best do. 4 00

Pansies.—Premiums to be awarded May 30th.
For the best 12 distinct vars., a premium of 3 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS IN POTS.

A general display to take place June 6th, when premiums for the following plants will be awarded.

Geraniums.—For the best 6 distinct vars. a premium of $6 00
For the 2d best do. 4 00

Roses.—For the best 6 vars. a premium of 6 00
For the 2d best do. 4 00

Fuchsias.—For the best 6 vars. a premium of 6 00
For the 2d best do. 4 00

Gladiolus.—For the best 6 vars. a premium of 3 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00

Calceolarias.—For the best 4 vars. a premium of 3 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00

Cactus.—For the best 6 plants, different vars. a premium of 3 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00

Heaths.—For the best 6 vars. a premium of 3 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00

Various sorts.—For the best display of Green House Plants, of different sorts and vars., not less than 12 pots, a premium of 8 00
For the 2d best do. do. 5 00

Hawthorns.—Premiums to be awarded May 30.
For the best display, a premium of 3 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00

Hardy Azaleas.—Premiums to be aw'd May 30.
For the best display, a premium of 3 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00

Shrubby Pæonies.—Premiums to be aw'd May 30.
For the best 6 vars. a premium of 5 00
For the 2d best do. 4 00
For best display, 3 00

Herbaceous Pæonies.—Premiums to be awarded June 13th. For the best 12 flowers, having regard to number of varieties and perfection of flowers, a premium of 5 00
For the 2d best, 4 00
Best display, a premium of 3 00

Pinks.—Premiums to be awarded June 20th.
For the best 6 distinct varieties, 4 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00
For the best display, 2 00

Ranunculus.—Premiums to be awarded June 2.
For the best display, a premium of 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00

Anemones.—For the best display during the season, of not less than 12 vars. a premium of 5 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00

Roses.—Premiums to be awarded June 20th.

Division A.—Class I.

Hardy Roses.—For the best 30 distinct vars. a premium of 8 00
For the 2d best do. do. 6 00
For the 3d best do. do. 4 00
For the best display, a premium of 3 00
Class II. For the best 12 distinct varieties, a premium of 5 00
For the 2d best do. do. 3 00
For the 3d best do. do. 2 00

Division B.—Class I.

Noisette, Bourbon, Tea, China, &c., cut flowers.
For the best 12 distinct varieties, a premium of 5 00
For the 2d best do. do. 4 00
For the best display do. 3 00

Class II.

Hardy Perpetuals.
For the best 6 distinct varieties, a premium of 4 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00

Carnation and Picotee Pinks.—Premiums to be awarded July 18th. For the best 8 distinct varieties, a premium of 5 00
For the 2d best do. do. 4 00
For the best display do. 3 00

Magnolias—For the best display of the various sorts during the months of June or July, a premium of 3 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00

Hardy Rhododendrons.—For the best display during the months of June and July, a premium of 3 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00

Phloxes.—Premiums to be awarded Aug. 22d.
For the best 10 varieties, a premium of 5 00
For the 2d best do. 4 00
For the 3d best do. 3 00

Double Hollyhocks.—Premiums to be awarded July 18th. For the best display, not less than 8 vars. 3 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00
For the 3d do. 1 00

Double Balsams.—Premiums to be awarded August 15th. For the best display, a premium of 3 00
2d best do. 2 00
3d do. do. 1 00

German Asters.—Premiums to be awarded September 12th. For the best display, a premium of 4 00
2d best do. 3 00
3d do. do. 2 00

Herbaceous Perennials.—For the best display through the season, a premium of 6 00
2d best do. 4 00
3d do. do. 3 00

Annuals.—Best display through the season, 5 00
2d best do. 4 00
3d best do. 3 00

Indigenous Plants.—For the most interesting display during the season, 3 00
2d best do. 2 00

Dahlias.—Premiums to be awarded Sept. 26.

Division A.

Open to all cultivators.
Premier Prize. For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, 8 00
Specimen bloom. For the best flower, 4 00
Specimen blooms of various colors. For the best yellow, buff or orange; purple o rmaroon; crimson or claret; very dark; white; edged or tipped; scarlet; pink or rose—a premium of $1 each, 8 00

Division B.

Open to all cultivators of over 200 plants.
Class I. For the best 18 dissimilar blooms, a premium of 8 00
2d best do. 4 00
Class II. For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium of 5 00
For the 2d best 12 dissimilar blooms, 3 00
Class III. For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium of 3 00
2d best do. do. do. 2 00

Division C.

Open to all cultivators of less than 200 plants.
Class I. For the best 18 dissimilar blooms, a premium of 8 00
For the 2d best do. do. do. 4 00
Class II. For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium of 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00
Class III. For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium of 3 00
For the 2d best do. do. 2 00

Chrysanthemums.—Premiums to be awarded Nov. 7th. For the best 12 varieties, cut flowers, 5 00
For the 2d best do. 4 00
For the 3d do. 2 00

Camellias in pots.—Premiums to be awarded 2d Saturday of Feb. 1847. For the best 12 varieties, a premium of 8 00
For the 2d best do. do. 6 00

Greenhouse Azaleas, in pots.—Premiums to be awarded 2d Saturday in March, 1847.
For the best 6 varieties, a premium of 6 00
2d best do. 5 00

$400 00

The Society has also placed at the discretion of the Committee on Flowers and Plants the sum of one hundred dollars, which, with such amounts as may not be appropriated for premiums designated in the schedule, will be disposed of in gratuities in the following manner, viz:

At the weekly exhibitions during the season:

For the best six pots of well grown plants of different varieties, a premium of $2 00
For the 2d best 6 do., a premium of 1 00
For the best bouquet, a premium of 2 00
For the 2d best do. a premium of 1 00
——100 00

$500 00

It is to be understood that flowers attached to a plain surface by any method, will not be considered bouquets, but will be specified as designs.

☞Gratuities will be awarded, at the discretion of the Committee, for Seedling Camellias, Azaleas, Roses, Pinks, Carnations, Picotees, Phloxes, Geraniums, Dahlias, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, or any other beautiful flower of American growth; also, for any rare or beautiful plants or display of flowers that may be exhibited during the season, at the discretion of the committee.

In awarding the above premiums, and on all plants in pots, special reference will be had to the beauty of the specimens, profusion of bloom, and

evidence of superior cultivation. It is to be understood that inferior specimens will be excluded by the judges from competition for premiums.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH BRECK, *Chm'n.*

[Approved by the Executive Committee, March 1, 1846.]

For the New England Farmer.

IMPROVED AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Mr Breck—Sir—I observed in vol. vii. No. 50 of the Boston Cultivator, an article headed "The Improved Ayrshire Cow," with a cut. The writer states that "the Ayrshire breed of cattle are valuable for the dairy. The improved race, which the above cut represents, is much handsomer, being more round, plump and full in the fore quarters than the old fashioned Ayrshire, and they are better for beef than the old race. But a question arises whether the breed of the above form is equal to the old breed for milk."

The cut which the Cultivator refers to, has often graced its columns, as being a correct representation of the improved Ayrshire. I took the liberty, about four years ago, to notice this same cut. The Cultivator at that time informed its readers that it was "the common cut of the Ayrshire cow, to be found in all the standard works treating of neat cattle, both in this country and Europe, and one admitted on all hands, which gives a very accurate idea of the genuine animal."

My reply to the above assertions is to be found on page 315, vol. xx. of the N. E. Farmer. I there mentioned two standard works, viz: Harley's and Loudon's—(I now add a third, viz: Low's work on British animals)—where such a cut is not to be found. I also stated that the cut was a misrepresentation. The Cultivator has never disproved these statements, and yet after a lapse of four years, it again presents its stereotyped cut of the Ayrshire cow, and still insists that it "represents the improved race." It is a handsome picture, but it does not represent either the "old fashioned" or "improved race" of Ayrshires.

Mr Phinney, when describing the improved Ayrshires lately imported by the Mass. Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, after quoting Aiton's description of the Ayrshires, and stating that it "is an accurate description of the Ayrshire stock imported some seven or eight years ago by the State Agricultural Society," goes on to state that "the recent importation by the Society, which consists of the improved Ayrshire stock of the present day," are "thinner in the fore quarters, the shoulders finer and more closely set, &c. than the Ayrshires of former days."

Mr Phinney's description of the fore quarters of the improved race of Ayrshires, is the reverse of that given by the Cultivator. Now, "when doctors differ, who is to decide?" I suppose it will be "admitted on all hands," that a more "accurate idea of the genuine animal" can be obtained by inspecting the animal itself, than by looking at a picture which is said to represent it. In the one case you see its real form, but in the other, the form which the painter gives it; and the artist is a greater adept at making the cut and color of an animal "according to order," than the breeder is in making the animal itself.

If the improved breed were of "the above form," the Cultivator would have good reason to "question whether it is equal to the old breed for milk"; but as it is not of the form which the "cut represents," then the question which the Cultivator raises, goes for nothing. The improved race, or "Swinlees breed," so called, carry off the greatest number of prizes at the Cattle Shows, and as the farmers in Ayrshire breed their stock principally for the dairy, it is, therefore, not likely they will give premiums for the production of an inferior breed of dairy stock.

Mr John Young, of Kilmaurs Mains, Ayrshire, whose herd is of the improved (Swinlees) race of Ayrshires, informed me in the third week of June, 1845, that his butter account the week previous, showed an average of over nine pounds of butter per head for 54 cows, four of which were two year old, and one was farrow. I saw four of his cows milked. One of them gave 29 1-4 lbs., another gave 29 lbs., another gave 27 lbs., and another 25 lbs. at one milking: they were milked twelve hours previous, and Mr Young informed me that he had other cows (when in the full flow of their milk) which gave more milk than those I have mentioned. The cow that gave the 29 lbs., was imported last fall, by the Mass. Ag. Society.

Mr Jamieson, of Kilburnie place, Ayrshire, produced from his dairy of 32 cows, also of the "Swinlees breed," (and from whose herd the cow purchased from Mr Young for the Mass. Society is descended,) an average of 24 stone per head, (24 lbs. of 16 oz. to the stone,) of new or full milk cheese in one season. I did not learn what amount of butter was made besides; but it is the custom in Ayrshire to make butter until a sufficient number of cows are calved to produce the necessary amount of milk for cheese-making, and it is also the practice there to make butter in the latter end of the season, after they quit making cheese.

I would ask the Culrivator how these accounts compare with those of the "old fashioned Ayrshires," or with breeds of any kind or fashion. I mean, how do they compare with the average amount produced from herds containing about the same number of cows. If it knows of any herd or herds of cows which excel those I have mentioned, I should like to know their whereabouts, as I should like to see them, if the expense is not too great. I have, like Mons. Guenon, (the French cow-ologist,) "travelled several leagues in order to examine" good cows, but never for the same object which Mons. G. *professes* to have done, viz: "To examine the bearded ears *(quirls)* formed by the meeting of the hair as it grew in opposite directions on their hind parts," in order thereby to "determine" their dairy qualities. For, with the greatest deference to the judgment of Mons. Guenon, and his most learned and highly respectable disciples on both sides of the Atlantic, I prefer a more old-fashioned, common, and, as I think, philosophical, (but by no means such a *wonderful*) method, in order to "determine" the dairy qualities of a cow or calf by "external indications." Although the knowledge of judging the dairy qualities of a cow by "external indications," is a new thing under the sun in France, it is not so in some other parts of the world, as descriptions of such indications have been published nearly forty years ago, and the publishers were not then considered to have made a most wonderful discovery, but only to have given an account of what was known for a long period of time.

Yours, respectfully,

ALEX'R BICKETT.

Lowell, March 20th, 1846.

That state of life is most happy where superfluities are not required, and necessaries not wanting.

From the Boston Cultivator

PRESERVING TIMBER.

Messrs. Editors—I learn by the "Railroad Journal," that some spruce cross-ties on one of the Massachusetts railroads, composed of sticks 7 feet long, and 6 X 6 inches square, had recently been impregnated through the pores with sulphate of copper, by way of experiment, to try the effect as to preserving it.

Basswood is very light, soft wood, and noted for its decaying qualities. We have no timber that rots in a shorter time than basswood.

In 1834, I impregnated some basswood with a strong solution of blue-vitriol, (sulphate of copper.) It was seven feet long, ten inches wide, and three inches thick—green, with the bark on, cut in June. This stick lay six years partly buried in the ground. I then took it up and made a thorough examination, and was surprised to find it so wonderfully preserved in every part; even the bark was solid, and adhered together as firmly as when first cut. I then examined the remaining portion of the tree, and found it almost wholly decayed, having been left on a side hill, rocky land, where it had fallen.

This stick has since been exposed in the same way to wet and dry, heat and cold. Last summer I made another examination, and found it to all appearance as sound as when first cut: every portion of it was examined also, by cutting and splitting off a piece.

Whether I am the first that has discovered the wonderful preservative qualities of blue-vitriol, applied to green timber, I know not.

The *woody part* of most kinds of timber in full vegetation is only one-third, the other two-thirds is composed of sap and air, about equal quantities. I think the above solution might be freely infused into living timber by capillary attraction.

S. W. JEWETT.

Waybridge, Vt. 1846.

Remarks by the Editor of the Genesee Farmer.—Our friend Mr J. will find it difficult to prove that the air in green wood weighs half as much as the water and solid matter, found in "green timber." Perhaps when he says that one-third of green timber is "air," he means in bulk, and not in weight. Most of the air that circulates in the trunks of trees is contained in their sap, and the percentage is small. 100 parts of green walnut dried at 212, lost 37.5 per cent of moisture; 100 parts of white oak lost 41 per cent; 100 of white maple, 48 per cent.—Boussingault estimates the average of water in green timber at 40 per cent; one-half of which only is dissipated by seasoning in common air.—100 lbs. of dry wood, whether pine, basswood, or hickory, evolve equal quantities of heat on burning. Mr Jewitt's experiment is alike valuable and interesting, although the same process had been practiced many years ago.

SUNFLOWER SEED. A late traveller in the interior of Russia, says that the Sunflower is extensively cultivated on the banks of the Wolga for its seed, which is regarded as valuable for the *oil* which is expressed from it. It is also used for many other purposes. In the market places of the larger towns we often found the people eating the seeds, which when boiled in water, taste not unlike the boiled Indian corn eaten by the Turks. In some districts of Russia, the seeds are employed with great success in fattening poultry. The dried leaves are given to cattle in the place of straw.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, April 1, 1846.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

Mr Editor—That wheat has become a very uncertain crop in the commonwealth, seems to be a fact generally admitted, both by theorists and practical men. Some are disposed to recommend the abandonment of it altogether; others think that with proper precaution and more perfect cultivation it may yet be raised here to the benefit of the farmer. If the frequent failures can be justly ascribed to the exhaustion of the appropriate food of wheat in the soil, there can be no reasonable doubt of the practicability of supplying the deficiency. But if, as others believe, the principal difficulty exists in the character of our seasons, then many would imagine it impossible that any remedy should be provided. It is not exactly so; the cultivation of a country affects to a considerable extent, the temperature of the atmosphere. In this country, one great error has been committed, which, if it shall continue uncorrected, may ultimately reduce the whole to the state predicted by a French philo o pher—a barren waste. In clearing the country there has been an indiscriminate destruction of the forests: extensive tracts of land are laid entirely open to the exhausting influences of rough winds and the most intense scorching of the sun. Fields thus exposed to all the severities of changes in the weather must be unfavorable situations for various kinds of plants. How far these circumstances may affect the wheat crop, the writer does not undertake very positively to state, but thinks there is much analogical evidence that the influences are great.

Wheat has constantly receded from the oldest cleared portions of the country, as regularly and rapidly as savages retreat on the progress of civilization; in the first settled countries, very little of it is now raised. It is difficult for me to suppose that all our failures here ought to be ascribed to deficiency of skill in preparing soils for this crop. It is a fact worthy of remark, that the fields generally, if not in every instance where distinguished success in raising wheat has been witnessed by me, have, in several directions, been bordered with trees. No doubt some of your readers will pronounce all this very whimsical. We do not assert that by interspersing cultivated fields and forests we can ever make this a distinguished wheat-growing State; but we fearlessly aver that such an arrangement would greatly increase the amount of various crops. It would conduce to the interest of the largest portion of our farmers to convert a part of their land into forest, if no other benefit were derived from so doing than the more perfect cultivation of the residue; but when it is considered that the forest is continually scattering on neighboring fields the food of plants, and that from extended cleared fields the best particles are often carried away by fierce winds, perhaps into the ocean, who can doubt that many and immense benefits accrue to cultivated fields from neighboring forests. Much would be effected, both in utility and ornament, if all our streets should be bordered with fruit or shade trees.

One of your correspondents, over the signature of Authentic, says pretty positvely, that every farmer who determines to raise wheat for his own family can do it; and in illustration, states a case of a man in Essex county, who obtained forty bushels of winter wheat from an acre.

Now we are not disposed to doubt the correctness of this statement. We think it an ususual product, and therefore protest against the presentations of it as an inducement to the general cultivation of wheat.

We soberly believe, that with all the good management in Essex County, where the farmers are distinguished for ingenuity, that wheat is raised there at considerable loss. According to the statistical table, 2674 bushels are raised annually. Can any one doubt that the land on which this amount of wheat grew, would, with a little more expense of labor, have produced 12.000 bushels of Indian corn? And if so, is it not clear that the good people of Essex had better put their hands to their pockets in the purchase of flour, than continue raising wheat? We love independence, and would encourage farmers to raise as many of the articles of family consumption as they can properly cultivate. Where a surplusage of Indian corn might be raised in a county, there it might be prudent to sow some wheat on favorable spots, with the prospect of less than ordinary profit. But where both corn and flour must be purchased to great extent, we cannot think it prudent to attempt raising our flour and extending our purchases of corn.

We should, however, most sincerely rejoice to see the causes of so frequent failures in the wheat crop satisfactorily investigated, and farmers intelligently instructed in the culture. We think, in late years, there has been no success in this culture that can properly form the foundation of encouragement to farmers; no theory advanced in the case has been proved correct in a satisfactory course of experiments. We are alternately advised to sow spring and winter wheat, to manure the land copiously, and then cautiously; steeping the seed in a proper preparation, one writer tells us, is all but an infallible security of a good crop, another that it has little or no influence, secure the presence of a sufficient quantity of lime in the soil, and all will be safe.

Another very intelligent correspondent L. B. in the examination of certain statistics, seems to have arrived at the conclusion that wheat is now raised in this region with about the same facility, as in the Western States. The acknowledged deteriorations of crops in some of those states, seems to favor the supposition that forest influences are important to this crop.

We know not the sources from whence some of the statistics quoted were derived originally, but allowances should always be made according to the circumstances in which statistical information is given. It will make a wide difference with many men whether the statements of products are likely to enter into the estimation of their characters as farmers or into the considerations which are to govern assessors in fixing their valuations.

Mr Colman took his information from men desirous of establishing characters as ingenious farmers; as far as his reports are represented to relate to this part of the State, they certainly go far beyond the truth. Statistics formed under other circumstanees, when men were thinking of the influence information given by them might produce on their tax bills, then wheat but barely found a place in the county of Plymouth In both cases, we doubt not, there is error. Mr Colman's is an inflated accconnt, the statistical table presents something less than the truth.

Mr. Colman's report would lead a reader to expect some five or six hundred thousand bushels of wheat as the annual product of the whole state; the table shows a product of less than fortyeight thousand.

The remarks of L. B. seem to hold out strong encouragement to farmers to cultivate wheat, still he frankly admits that there may be numerous cases where it will be more economical to purchase flour, than to attempt raising wheat. This goes the full length of our opposition to the culture of the article; wherever it can be produced with economy, we would earnestly encourage the processes. If Mr Authentic can in any manner pickle wheat, or prescribe such a course of cultivation as will make it a profitable crop in the county of Plymouth, he will receive the warm thanks of the writer, and no doubt, of all lovers of good wheaten bread on the margin of Cape Cod.

M. A.

Pembroke, March 19th, 1846.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, March 28, 1846.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From William E. Carter, a beautiful plant of Azalea Smithii, Camellia Donklearii, and Strelitzi regina.

From William Quant, three plants of seedling Cineraria, one of them a dark crimson; nine plants Seedling Pansies, (very fine;) one superb pyramidal bouquet and a beautiful Orange Azalea.

From Salisbury & Willot, a magnificent large plant of Azalea Phœnicea.

From Walker & Co. Glory of France and La Reine Rose in pots; two fine bouquets.

From David Crowley, Gardener to J. L. Gardner, Roses; La Reine, Bouquet of Flora, Lady Fordwich, Delphine Gaudot (China), Abba Bessardin, (Tea;) also a fine collection of Pelargoniams.

The committee award to William E. Carter, a gratuity of $3, and to Messrs Salisbury & Willot the same sum for well grown Azalea plants.

For the Committee,

Joseph Breck, Ch'mn.

Saturday, March 21.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Apples: by William R. Austin, Esq. for a name, (Sheep's Nose?)

From Mr Beers, of New Jersey, by Mr E. A. Story, White Bellflower, Hubbardston Nonsuch, and Mammoth Pippin; the latter very good.

From Mr Cole, a fine white apple of high flavor.

Pears: two fine specimens of the Easter Beurre, a singular specimen of the high top sweeting apple, grafted on a Roxbury Russet tree, by Seth Williams, Esq. of Dorchester.

For the Committee,

S. Walker, *Chairman.*

Winter in England. The N. York Evening Post gives the following extract from a private letter, dated Liverpool, Feb. 7th.

"We have had the mildest winter up to this date, that England has known for many years. Not a single snow-storm has visited this town during the season.—There has been a slight fall in different parts of the country, but it quickly passed a way. As for ice, I have not seen any that would bear a child two years old.—Forward flowers are abundant in the gardens, and grass is quite plentiful in the fields. Thousands of cattle are turned out to pasture. The farmers have been ploughing, and trimming their hawthorn hedges, all the winter through. The thrush, with his delightful notes, is filling the woods and groves with his song, and his mate has already commenced incubation; indeed I have heard of a nest of young birds having been found."

Tomorrow (April 2) is set apart as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In Connecticut Friday the 10th is to be observed for this purpose.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending March 29.

March, 1846.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 23	30	46	41	N. E.
Tuesday, 24	39	45	40	E.
Wednesday, 25	38	48	50	E.
Thursday, 26	40	42	44	N. E.
Friday, 27	42	58	49	N. E.
Saturday, 28	37	58	46	N. W.
Sunday, 29	36	48	47	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 30, 1846

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 280 Beef Cattle, 25 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 500 Sheep and 775 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—In consequence of the limited number at market, prices advanced. We quote Extra $6,25 a $6,50. First quality $6,00 a $6,25. Second quality $5,50 a $5,75. Third quality $4,50 a $5,00.

Working Oxen.—Sales $55, $62, $70, $78, $80, and $88.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at $20, $21, $25, $28, $30 and $53.

Sheep.—Sales from $3 to $4,50.

Swine.—Prime lots to peddle 4 3-4 and 5 3-4. Lots not selected 4 1-2 and 5 1-2 Large Hogs 4 1-2 and 5 1-2. At retail 5 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 a 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 65 to 70 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 11½c.—Southern, 10 a 00 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 25 a 2 50 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The receipts of Grain during the past week comprise some 40,000 bushels Corn.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 78 a 80—Southern, round yellow, 00 a 77—Southern flat yellow, 75 a 77—do. do. white 68 a 69—do New Orleans, 65 a 72—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 83 a 85—do. Southern, 00 a 00—Oats Southern, 43 a 45— Northern do. 00 to 48—Beans, per bushel 1 25 a 1 50.—Shorts, per double bush. 50 a 55—Bran, 40 a 45.

FLOUR. There has been a large home demand throughout the week, without any change in prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $5 12 a 5 18—do. wharf, $0 00 a 5 12—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 00 a 5 12—Fredericksburg, low P'd new $0 00 a 5 12—Alexandria, wharf, 5 12 a 5 18—Georgetown, $0 00 a 5 25—Extra do. 0 00 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $5 25 a 0 00—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 68 a 5 75—do fancy brands, $5 87 a 6 12—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 37. Rye, $3 87 a 4 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 50 a 0 00.

PROVISIONS. There is a good healthy demand for most kinds of Provisions.

Beef—Mess 4 to new bbl. $8 50 a 9 00—Navy—$7 50 a 8 50.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 87 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $14 00 a 00 00—do Clear $00 00 a 13 50 do. Mess, $12 00 a 00 00—do Prime $10 00 a 00 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, ship'ng, 10 a 11—do store. uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 14 cts. a 18—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7¼ a 7¾—do South and Western, 7 a 7½—Hams, Boston, 7½ a 8—Southern and Western, 7 a 7½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 5½ a 6—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad. val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

There continues to be a fair demand for the various grades of domestic Wool, and prices remain unchanged.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 41 c.—American full blood, do 37 a 38—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 33—Do. 1-2 do 30 a 31—1-4 and common do 27 a 29—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 18 a 20—Do. unwashed, 10 a 14—Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 13—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 36—No. 1 do. do. do. 27 a 30—No. 2 do do do 18 a 20—No. 3 do do do 14 a 16.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 25 a 00 ; 2d do 00 a 00.

HAY. 20 to 00 per ton—Eastern Screwed $14 to 16.

EGGS, 15 to 18.

KENRICK'S NURSERIES,

NONANTUM HILL, NEWTON, NEAR BOSTON.

The subscriber is now ready to receive and devote his attention to all orders, with the aid of two most able and efficient men to co-operate, who have been 9 years at this establishment

A splendid assortment of Pear Trees are daily expected from France, by the Moselle, from a first rate source, of Vitry.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses. Green House Plants, &c &c. Descriptive Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Nectarine Trees, a great variety of all superior kinds; Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Franconia and other Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c.

Ornamental Trees of the most beautiful hardy kinds, including Limes or Lindens, Sycamores—Tyrol or Scotch Larch, Silver Leaved Abele, Horse Chestnuts, Elms, Weeping Willows, Magnolia or Umbrella Tree, Tulip Tree, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Purple Beech and Evergreen Trees, &c. Shrubs, Everblooming Roses, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c Also Cactuses, Verbennas, and other most showy Green House Plants.

15,000 Peach Trees, of the most superior and productive kinds, for orchards for supply of our markets.

1 500 Vines raised in pots from single eyes, of the Black Hamburg and other superior Grapes, including several new kinds, from the London Horticultural Society, recorded last spring.

Written orders addressed by mail to the subscriber will be promptly executed, and Trees and Plants will be well packed in mats and moss, when ordered for distant places, and delivered at the depot or shipped in Boston, without charge for transportation to the city. Orders left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston; John G. Locke, Lowell, or Eliphalet Wheeler, Framingham, shall receive the same prompt attention.

All orders left with the several authorized agents in Boston, should be directed particularly to

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 16. eptM17.

Choice Spring Bulbs and Roots.

The subscribers have just received from Harlem, in Holland, the following Roots and Bulbs.

1000 superfine Anemones, in 100 named sorts, $3 per doz.
1000 Ranunculas, in 100 named sorts (extra fine) $2 per doz.
200 Anemone Hortensis, $1 per doz.
200 Turkey Ranunculas, $1 per doz.

Also, a variety of Gladiolus, including Cardinalis, floribundus, Ramosus, &c.

Double Tuberose, Amaryllis formasissama, &c. Anemones, and Ranunculus, should be planted as early in the season as possible JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 21, 1846.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, (up stairs,) an extensive assortment of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, viz.

EARLY PEAS.

Cedo Nulli.	Prince Albert.
Smith's Early.	Bishop's Dwarf.
Early Frame.	Blue Imperial, and many
Dwarf Marrowfat.	other fine varieties.

MELONS, OF SUPERIOR SORTS.

Netted Cantaloupe,	Persian.
Black Rock.	Nutmeg.
Minorca.	Green Citron, &c.
Skillman's Fine Rock.	

Cuthill's Early Frame Cucumber, White Spine, &c.

Seymour's White Solid Celery—Large Asiatic Cauliflower.

TOMATOES.

Large Red.	Cherry, or Grape, red and
Large Yellow.	yellow, &c.
Pear Shaped.	

Broccoli, of various sorts—Early Cabbages, and every variety of Seed for the Garden.

March 18. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Newton, on the Worcester Turnpike, about seven miles from Boston. Said Farm contains about fifty-five acres of good land. Has a two story House, Barn, Sheds, &c A part or the whole will be sold, with or without the Buildings. For terms, &c. apply to the owner living upon the premises, or to C. Aiken. No. 56, South street, Boston. WILLIAM AIKEN.

Feb. 11, 1846. pd. 2m. i. s.

APPLE SCIONS.

The subscriber can furnish the following Scions at 25 cents per dozen, except such as are otherwise marked.

Peck's Pleasant	River Apple
Lyscom	Sandwich Greening
Rogers' Fall Sweeting	Maiden's Blush
Late Sopsavine	Jones' Pippin
Mother Apple 50 cents	Porter
Northern Spy 50 cents	Benoni
Fameuse 37 1-2 cents	Gardiner Winter Sweet
Red Astracan 50 cents	Danvers Winter ditto
Minister 37 1-2 cents	Lecister ditto ditto
White seek no further 75 cents	Seaver ditto ditto
Gravenstein 50 cents	Golden Sweet (fall)
Mexico 50 cents	Early Sweet Bough
Fall Chandler 50 Cents	Pumpkin Sweet
Baldwin	Hubbardston Nonsuch
Russeting	Williams' Early
Greening	Esopus Spitzenburg
Yellow Bellflower	

Also, Pear and Plum Scions in great variety.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 29, 1846.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

FARMER WANTED.

Wanted a good Farmer, (an American,) with a small family, to take charge of a Farm in Brookline. Apply to EBENEZER FRANCIS, No. 60, State street.

FOR SALE,

A full blooded Narragansett *entire* HORSE. This breed has been in the family of the late Governor Jay, for the last century. They are *rackers* and not *pacers*. He is 8 years old, and the only *entire* Horse of the breed which is left; he is very fast, will rack his mile *within three minutes* Horses of this breed are highly esteemed as saddle horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, and bring a very high price. Apply to JAMES R DAY, No. 51 Liberty street, New York.

March 24.

SLAKED LIME.

50 casks for sale at a low price, by JOHN B. HATCH, wharf at foot of Tufts' street, near Chelsea Bridge, Charlestown. March 24.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Boston, Feb. 2.

HERDS GRASS OF EXTRA QUALITY.

The subscribers have received a few tierces of extra fine *HERDS GRASS SEED*, perfectly free from all foul seed, which they can confidently recommend to farmers for August sowing. Also, their usual supply of good *GRASS SEED* ,of all kinds J. BRECK & CO.

Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street, up stair

HOES,

Of different patterns, for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 51 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 1.

SPRUCE POLES.

1000 dozen suitable for Rustic Fences;
1000 dozen Dahlia and Bean Poles;
2000 Spruce Poles 10 to 30 feet in length;
For sale by MOSES FRENCH, jr. Maine Wharf, Broad Street, near the bottom of Summer street.

March 29, 1846. 3m.

FULL BLOODED CHINA FOWLS.

For Sale, 10 pairs full blooded China Fowls, the males when dressed will weigh 9 or 10 pounds. Apply to JOS. BRECK & CO.

March 29. Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Expert Executioner.—The Boston Journal recently told a pretty tall story of Sir Everard Digby, who was beheaded in England for a political offence. After decapitation, the executioner took up his head by the hair, and sitting it down on the block, exclaimed, "There is the head of a traitor." The head instantly replied, "That is a lie."

This story reminds us of another, relating to the selection of an executioner by the Dey of Algiers, some fifty years since. It was the custom to make the selection from the prisoners of war, and the office was much sought, as the person selected obtained his liberty.

On the occasion referred to, there were three candidates—a Frenchman, an Englishman, and an American. The trial of skill was to be made in the public square of Algiers. Three convicts were brought out and placed upon the stand, their neck and shoulders made bare, and a red thread drawn about the neck of each, to mark the place of decapitation. The Frenchman advanced first, and, with a single stroke of his sword, severed the head of his man so near the line, as to call forth the loudest plaudits from the delighted Algerines. The Englishman next came forward, and with inimitable grace and skill, decapitated his subject. The acclamations were loud and long from every side, and it seemed doubtful to which of the two the prizes would be awarded, for, that it would be to one or the other of them, did not seem to admit of a question. The American, however, was entitled to a trial, and took his position. When all things were ready, he gave a whisk of the sword, so sudden and so swift, that it was hardly observed, and the convict exclaimed, "Ah! you have missed me." "Have I," says he, "spit then." Lenning forward a little to spit, the head tumbled from the shoulders, and rolled away upon the platform, having been severed with such exceeding niceness that the subject himself was not aware of it. The whole audience were now silent with astonishment, and the office was awarded to the American.—*Worcester Spy.*

Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plows.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say, "Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SUPERB VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. *Seedsmen and Florists,* No. 51 and 52 North Market street, (up stairs) have now received a full supply of fresh *FLOWER SEEDS* from the most celebrated Florists of Europe, from their own garden in Brighton and from other sources, of the most select varieties—ever offered in this country. Special attention has been given by the subscribers in long practice, in improving the numerous varieties of hardy Flowers, which have so long been the object of their cultivation, and they feel assured that the seeds saved by themselves, cannot be surpassed by any other growers in the country.

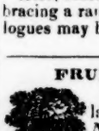
Among some of the choice seeds are the following, viz:

Extra fine Verbena seeds, raised by an amateur in this country, from a bed of seedling, of 40 different varieties of every color and shade, price per package,	25
Extra fine Double Picotee and Carnation Pink seed, saved from a bed of 50 fine double varieties, (Breck & Co's. best.)	25
Extra Double Carnation seed from fine named Florists Flowers (imported,)	25
Extra double Picotee Pink seed from fine named double Flowers (imported)	25
Fine Carnation and Picotee Pink seed,	12½
Extra Double Florists Pink seed, from choice named Flowers (imported)	25
Double Chinese Imperial Pink seed, raised in this country from a bed of 50 or more fine varieties,	12½
Phlox Drummondii, mixed colors, embracing scarlet, crimson, purple, rose, pink, and variegated varieties,	12½
Calceolarias, mixed varieties, from fine named sorts,	25
Pansy seed, from a collection of named sorts,	25
Geraniums, from a great variety of fine named sorts,	25
Petunia seed, from a great variety of fine mixed, variegated and other sorts,	12½
Double Hollyhock seed, in boxes containing sixteen distinct varieties,	75
German Asters, of the most improved and splendid sorts, in boxes of 12 beautiful varieties,	75
Annual and perennial Lupins, in boxes, containing 16 distinct species and varieties, many of them most superb,	75
Goodetias and Œnotheras in boxes, 10 best varieties and species,	50
Russian and other ten week stock, 20 distinct varieties,	1,00
Ditto 10 ditto ditto	50
A collection of 20 best varieties of Annual Flower seeds,	1,00
Ditto 40 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds,	2,00
Boxes containing a choice collection of 100 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds,	4,00
Polyanthus seed from fine named sorts, per package,	25
Auricula ditto	25
Didiscus cœrulea,	12½
Brachycome Iberidifolia,	25
Mimulus—8 varieties,	75
Do. single paper,	12½
Double Balsams, 10 superb varieties,	62½
Four varieties fine Candytuft,	25
Six " sweet Peas,	37
Four " wall Flower,	25
Four " Schizanthus,	25

Also, other fine varieties, too numerous to mention, embracing a rare collection of more than 400 varieties. Catalogues may be had on application.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale a large assortment of choice *FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,* which they offer to the public at reasonable rates. As they are Agents for many of the best Nurseries and Gardens in the vicinity of the city, they can execute any order that they may be favored with. From their own Nurseries they can furnish the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Grape, Gooseberry, Currants, &c. Also, Ornamental Plants, of every description.

Boston, March 11, 1846.

TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Just received per ship "Sunbeam," from Liverpool, a large assortment of Fence, Trace, Halter and Dog CHAINS, of every description.

Also, per "Mary Ann," from Liverpool, a large assortment of splendid *GARDEN SHEARS, FLOWER GATHERERS, BRIAR HOOKS, NORWAY RAG STONES,* &c. and

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 18. No. 51 and 52 N. Market street.

GUANO.

The cargo of the ship TALMA, from Madagas Island, will be sold in any quantity desired, put up in bags or barrels, or in bulk, if preferred. The analysis of this cargo by J. E. TESCHEMACHER, Esq., can be seen by applying to

March 18. 8w MAGOUN & SON, 66 State street.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub oil Plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry.

These Plows are for sale, wholesale and retail, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture. His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain. Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

ESSAY ON GUANO.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Teschemacher's Essay on Guano,—describing its properties and the best methods of its application in Agriculture and Horticulture, with the value of importations from different localities; founded on actual analyses, and on personal experiments upon numerous kinds of trees, vegetables, flowers, &c. Price 25 cents. J. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co. No. 51 North Market street.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

Boussingault's Rural Economy; Price $1,75. Downing's Book of Fruits; price $1,75. Stable Keeper's Companion; price $1,00. Also, a general assortment of *AGRICULTURAL WORKS.*

JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars,* at any *one time,* may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town,* and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt,* enclosed in a letter, *to us.* We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS
21 SCHOOL STREET.